THE

Medical and Agricultural Regiſter.

VOL. I.] *JULY*, 1807. [No. 19.

MEDICAL.

For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

Medical Extracts, No. IV.

Tobacco.— THIS is a ſtinking narcotic plant, which on its firſt uſe, induces giddineſs, nauſea and vomiting. It is a matter of great ſurpriſe, that a plant ſo injurious to the conſtitution, ſhould be ſo generally uſed, either in chewing, ſmoking, or ſnuffing; either of theſe is at beſt, a naſty practice. Chewing or ſmoking is very prejudicial to health, it weakens the organs of digeſtion, and has a tendency to emaciation, particularly in young perſons; it vitiates the breath, and turns the teeth yellow or black. Perſons of middle age, or thoſe of full growth, particularly the corpulent, and ſuch as are ſubject to catarrhal complaints, may ſmoke occaſionally, and indeed to ſuch it may be uſeful, if uſed with moderation, eſpecially in damp and hazy weather. Perſons ſhould never ſmoke immediately after eating, as the ſaliva is diſcharged. The ſaliva ſerves an important purpoſe in preparing the food for the ſtomach, aſſiſting digeſtion, &c. and ought not to be thrown off. Smoking relieves ſome aſthmatics, and to ſome perſons it compoſes, producing a train of perceptions, and huſhes the agitated paſſions into ſilence.

Chewing and ſmoking frequently excite a deſire for ardent ſpirits, but the deſire ſhould never be gratified, as it is like adding poiſon to poiſon. Frequent ſmall draughts of water, beer, or cyder are uſeful while ſmoking. It is a common thing to hear perſons who make a free uſe of tobacco, complain, eſpecially in the ſpring, of faintneſs, pain in the ſtomach, loſs of ap-

petite, &c. inquire the cauſe; they anſwer, "Bilious very bilious." So the poor innocent bile, that ſalutary fluid, without which there can be no digeſtion and aſſimulation, has to bear the blame: but if thoſe perſons would quit the uſe of tobacco, theſe complaints would ceaſe, and perhaps ſave the additional expenſe of travelling ſeveral miles, and paying three ſhillings for a box of Patent Bitters, not worth ten cents. Snuffing ſtimulates the membranes of the noſtrils, vitiates the organs of ſmell, depraves the palate, and impedes reſpiration. Thoſe who regard cleanlineſs, will not accuſtom themſelves to this diſagreeable and hurtful practice, from which every perſon ought to be diſſuaded, unleſs good reaſons can be offered in its favour. On the whole, the uſe of tobacco in any form, may be ſafely, and cannot be too ſuddenly relinquiſhed, as ſoon as reaſon and reſolution ſhall prevail over the abſurd cuſtom and gratification.

Exerciſe.—Exerciſe is as neceſſary for the preſervation of health as food, and ſeldom fails to place thoſe who obſerve it above want. No creature without exerciſe enjoys health, and this ſeems to be an univerſal law in nature. Inactivity produces many evils, it induces univerſal relaxation of the ſolids, and diſpoſes the body to many diſeaſes, as indigeſtion, glandular obſtructions, &c. Exerciſe braces the ſyſtem, promotes digeſtion and perſpiration, and removes many diſeaſes; it is the (almoſt) only known remedy for the conſumption. Thoſe of a ſlender conſtitution who wiſh to avoid that terrible diſeaſe, ought to take much exerciſe, either riding, walking, gardening, &c. as the caſe may require. The active and laborious ſeldom complain of nervous diſeaſes; no, theſe are reſerved for the ſons of eaſe and affluence. Nothing contributes more to the preſervation of health than early riſing in the morning, and taking gentle exerciſe, which at this time eſpecially cheers the ſpirits, creates an appetite, and is very important to the well-being of the individual in every reſpect. Exerciſe in the open air, light ſuppers, and a cheerful mind, promotes ſound refreſhing ſleep. The ſtudious and ſedentary ought to take much exerciſe in the open air, and by ſo doing may prevent obſtructions in the liver, indigeſtion, obſtructed perſpiration, &c. Man is not formed for perpetual thought, it is wearing and ruinous to the body, and hence the neceſſity of exerciſe. Great part of the pleaſures of this life conſiſts in alternate reſt and motion, but they who neglect the latter never enjoy the former. Idleneſs occaſions many diſeaſes; it renders men uſeleſs, a burden to themſelves and to ſociety; it leads to

all manner of vices: in fact, man was never made to be idle, and an active life is the beſt guardian to virtue, and the greateſt preſervative of health, and, we may add, long life.

June, 1807. G.

Means of preventing Summer and Autumnal Diſeaſes, ſuch as Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.

[Extracted from the Medical Inquiries of Dr. RUSH.]

Laxative Medicines.—HUNDREDS, perhaps thouſands of the citizens of Philadelphia were indebted for their preſervation from the yellow fever to the occaſional uſe of a calomel pill, a few grains of rhubarb, or a table-ſpoonful of ſweet or caſtor oil, during the prevalence of our late peſtilential fevers. Even the air of Batavia has been deprived of its poiſonous quality, by means of this claſs of medicines. A citizen of Philadelphia aſked a captain of a New-England ſhip, whom he met at the iſland, how he preſerved the whole crew of his ſhip in health, while half the ſailors of all the other ſhips in the harbour were ſick or dead. He informed him, that it was by giving each of them a gentle purge of ſulphur every day.

A plentiful perſpiration and moderate ſweats, kept up by means of warm clothing and bed-clothes.—The excretion which takes place by the ſkin, is a diſcharge of the firſt neceſſity. I have never known an inſtance of a perſon's being attacked by the yellow fever, in whom this diſcharge was conſtant and equally diffuſed over the whole body.

The Warm Bath.—I have known this grateful remedy uſed with ſucceſs in our city. It ſerves the treble purpoſe of keeping the ſkin clean, and the pores open, and of defending what are called the vital organs from diſeaſe, by inviting its remote cauſe to the external ſurface of the body.

The Cold Bath, or cold water applied to the external ſurface of the body.—Dr. Baynard has left it upon record, in his treatiſe upon the cold bath, that thoſe perſons who lived in water-mills, alſo watermen, bargemen, and fiſhermen, who were employed upon the river, and in dabbling in cold water, were rarely affected by the plague in London, 1665, and that but two perſons died with it on London bridge.

Waſhing the body every evening with ſalt water—A whole ſhip's crew from Philadelphia was preſerved by this means from the yellow fever, ſome years ago, in one of the Weſt-India iſlands, while a large proportion of the crews of ſeveral ſhips that lay in the ſame harbour, periſhed by that diſeaſe.

Onions and garlic.—All thoſe citizens who uſed theſe vegetables in their diet, eſcaped the yellow fever in 1793. The greater exemption of the natives of France from this diſeaſe whenever they are expoſed to it, than of the inhabitants of other countries, has been aſcribed in part to the liberal uſe of thoſe condiments in their food. The Jews, it has been ſaid, have often owed to them their preſervation from the plagues which formerly prevailed in Europe.

Wine and ardent ſpirits.—Theſe prevent a malignant fever only when they excite an action in the ſyſtem above that which is ordinarily excited by the miaſmata* of the fever; but this cannot be done without producing intoxication, which to be effectual muſt be perpetual; for the weakneſs and excitability which take place in the intervals of drunkenneſs, prediſpoſe to diſeaſe. Agreeably to this remark, I obſerved three perſons who were conſtantly drunk, ſurvive two of our moſt fatal epidemics, while all thoſe perſons who were alternately drunk and ſober, rarely eſcaped an attack of the fever. In moſt of them it terminated in death.

Tobacco.—Many hundreds of the citizens of Philadelphia can witneſs, that no benefit was derived from this weed, in any of the ways in which it is commonly uſed, in the late epidemics of our city. Mr. Howard ſays it has no effect in preſerving from the plague.

Means of preventing the Dyſentery.

The *inteſtinal* ſtate of our Summer and Autumnal diſeaſe requires ſeveral ſpecific means to prevent it, different from thoſe which have been adviſed to defend the blood-veſſels from fever. Unripe and decayed fruit ſhould be avoided; and that which is ripe and ſound ſhould not be eaten in an exceſſive quantity. Spices, and particularly Cayenne pepper, and the red pepper of our country, ſhould be taken daily with food. Mr. Dewer, a Britiſh ſurgeon, tells us, the French ſoldiers,

* By *miaſma* is underſtood the effluvium ariſing from putrifying animal and vegetable ſubſtances, ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of certain fevers, dyſenteries, &c.

while in Egypt, carried pepper in boxes with them wherever they went, to eat with the fruits of the country, and thereby often escaped its diseases. The whole diet during the prevalence of intestinal diseases, when they are not highly inflammatory, should be of a cordial nature.

Another means of preventing the dysentery is, by avoiding costiveness, and by occasionally taking purging physic, even when the bowels are in their natural state. A militia captain, in the Pennsylvania service, preserved his whole company from a dysentery which prevailed in a part of the American army at Amboy, in the year 1776, by giving each of them a purge of sea-salt. He preserved his family and many of his neighbours, some years afterwards, from the same disease, by dividing among them a few pounds of purging salts. It was prevented a few years ago in the academy of Bordentown, in New-Jersey, by giving all the boys molasses in large quantities, in their diet and drinks. The molasses probably acted only by keeping the bowels in a laxative state.

As the dysentery is often excited by the dampness of the night air, great care should be taken to avoid it, and, when necessarily exposed to it, to defend the bowels by more warmth than other parts of the body. The Egyptians, Mr. Dewer says, tie a belt about their bowels for that purpose, and with the happiest effect.

The Benefit of Exercise, in Preference of Medicine in Chronic Diseases, illustrated by an Allegory. Extracted from a Publication on Temperance and Exercise, ascribed to Dr. Rush.

In the island of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, a number of invalids were assembled together, who were afflicted with most of the chronic diseases to which the human body is subject. In the midst of them sat several venerable figures, who amused them with encomiums upon some medicines, which they assured them would afford infallible relief in all cases. One boasted of an elixir—another of a powder, brought from America—a third of a medicine invented and prepared in Germany; all of which, they said, were certain antidotes to the gout—a fourth, cried up a nostrum for the vapours—a fifth, drops for the gravel—a sixth, a balsam, prepared from honey, as a sovereign remedy for a consumption—a seventh,

a pill for cutaneous eruptions—while an eighth cried down the whole, and extolled a mineral water, which lay a few miles from the place where they were aſſembled. The credulous multitude partook eagerly of theſe medicines, but without any relief of their reſpective complaints. Several of thoſe who made uſe of the antidotes to the gout, were hurried ſuddenly out of the world. Some ſaid their medicines were adulterated; others that the doctors had miſtaken their diſorders; whilſt moſt of them agreed, that they were much worſe than ever. While they were all with one accord, giving vent in this manner to the tranſports of diſappointment and vexation, a clap of thunder was heard over their heads. Upon looking up, a light was ſeen in the ſky. In the midſt of this, appeared the figure of ſomething more than human; ſhe was tall and comely; her ſkin was fair as the driven ſnow; a roſy hue tinged her cheeks; her hair hung looſe over her ſhoulders; her flowing robes diſcloſed a ſhape, which would have caſt a ſhade on the ſtatue of Venus of Medicis. In her right hand ſhe held a bow of evergreen; in her left hand ſhe had a ſcroll of parchment. She deſcended ſlowly, and ſtood erect upon the earth; ſhe fixed her eyes which ſparkled with life, upon the deluded and afflicted company. There was a mixture of pity and indignation in her countenance. She ſtretched forth her right hand, and with a voice which was ſweeter than melody itſelf, ſhe addreſſed them in the following language: "Ye children of men, liſten for a while to the voice of inſtruction; you ſeek health where it is not to be found. The boaſted ſpecifics you have been uſing, have no virtues. Even the perſons who gave them, labour under many of the diſorders they attempt to cure. My name is Hygeia; I preſide over the health of mankind. Diſcard all your medicines, and ſeek relief from temperance and exerciſe alone. Every thing you ſee is active around you. All the brute animals in nature are active in their inſtinctive purſuits. Inanimate nature is active too; air, fire, and water are always in motion. Unleſs this were the caſe, they would ſoon be unfit for the purpoſes for which they were deſigned, in the economy of nature. Shun ſloth; this unhinges all the ſprings of life. Fly from your diſeaſes; they will not, they cannot purſue you." Here ſhe ended: ſhe dropped the parchment upon the earth; a cloud received her, and ſhe immediately aſcended, and diſappeared from their ſight. A ſilence enſued, more expreſſive of approbation than the loudeſt peals of applauſe. One of them approached with reverence to the ſpot where ſhe had ſtood, took up the ſcroll, and read the contents of it to his companions. It contained directions to each

of them, what they ſhould do to reſtore their health. They all prepared themſelves to obey the advice of the heavenly viſion. The gouty man broke his vial of elixir, threw his powder into the fire, and walked four or five miles every day before breakfaſt. The man afflicted with the gravel, threw aſide his drops, and began to work in his garden, or to play two or three hours every day at bowls. The hypochondriac and hyſteric patients diſcharged their boxes of aſafœtida, and took a journey on horſe-back, to diſtant and oppoſite ends of the iſland. The melancholic threw aſide his gloomy ſyſtems of philoſophy, and ſent for a dancing-maſter. The ſtudious man ſhut up his folios, and ſought amuſement from the ſports of children. The conſumptive man threw his balſams out of the window, and took a voyage to a diſtant country. After ſome months they all returned to the place they were wont to aſſemble. Joy appeared in each of their countenances. One had renewed his youth; another had recovered the uſe of his limbs; a third who had been half bent for many years, now walked upright; a fourth began to ſing ſome jovial ſong without being aſked; a fifth could talk for hours together without being interruptcd with a cough: in a word, they all now enjoyed a complete recovery of their health. They joined in offering ſacrifices to Hygeia; temples were erected to her memory, and ſhe continues to this day to be worſhiped by all the inhabitants of that iſland.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Queſtion propoſed.

DR. ADAMS,

THE medium which the Regiſter offers for the promulgation of experiments made in agriculture, added to your invitation to to farmers to communicate the reſults of ſuch experiments as bid fair to be real improvements in huſbandry, ought to arouſe every lover of the beſt intereſts of his country to lend his aid in furthering the objects of ſo laudable an undertaking. The number of valuable communications already given in the Regiſter, fully ſhow the utility of the undertaking, and cauſe every judicious reader to wiſh and hope that it may continue to be as well furniſhed for the future; and that no one will withhold the reſult of any experiment, which experience ſhall prove to be an improvement; but come forward and communicate

in his own way, for the advantage of his country. But huſbandmen, generally ſpeaking, make huſbandry their buſineſs. They do not feel themſelves qualified to write in ſuch a manner as they would chooſe to have publiſhed, therefore they are timid; they expect criticiſm would certainly follow their performances, or that theories would be raiſed in oppoſition to their experiments. Hence that backwardneſs in huſbandmen, in communicating the reſults of their practice and experiments, ſo much to be regretted.

Wherefore, in order to remove theſe obſtacles, and all others if poſſible, it is propoſed that experiments ſhall only be oppoſed by experiments; that no theory, however ſpecious or plauſible, ſhall be admitted into the Regiſter, in oppoſition to the reſult of actual experiment; that remarks on experiments in huſbandry, having the leaſt appearance of harſhneſs, ſhall not be admiſſible; but that theories may, in certain caſes, be anſwered by theories; but that experiments, being the moſt uſeful, ſhall, in all caſes have the preference. And further, to entice practical huſbandmen to communicate their knowledge, certain Queſtions might be propoſed, concerning the moſt ſucceſsful method of cultivation to be purſued, in order to obtain good crops, ſuch as wheat, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, graſs, fruit, &c. Whenever the reſults of actual experiments in huſbandry are given, correſpondents ſhould be particular in deſcribing the kind of ſoil, the ſtate of cultivation the land was in, and every other particular relative to the experiment, in order that others may know under what circumſtances it may be likely to anſwer the ſame purpoſe for themſelves; or whether the reſults differed, when the ſoil and cultivation were ſimilar.

In purſuance of the foregoing plan, the following Queſtion is propoſed:

Query. In what manner can manure, at the rate of ſeven loads to an acre, yearly, be applied to land, in order to produce the beſt crops of Indian corn, for three years in ſucceſſion, and leave the land in the beſt ſtate for ſucceeding crops?

Should the whole, or any part of the foregoing appear worthy of a place in the Regiſter, you are at liberty to inſert it; or to reject it altogether.

PHILO.

For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

Budding or Inoculation of Fruit-Trees.

THERE has appeared in the Regiſter a number of communications on the management of fruit-trees, highly deſerving

of notice, both for the pertinence of their remark, and for the plainneſs and ſimplicity of their language. I refer particularly to the communications in Nos. 3 and 4 of the Regiſter, pages 37 and 59; and alſo in No. 17, page 261. Every man who has an orchard, will in theſe places find ſome very uſeful directions, to which were he to attend, he would ſoon find himſelf amply compenſated for his trouble and care.

Nothing yet, as I recollect, has been ſaid on the inoculation of fruit trees, and having had ſome experience that way, I have thought to offer a few obſervations upon that ſubject; in doing of which I ſhall diſcharge an obligation, incumbent as I think on every one, which is to contribute all in his power to the ſucceſs of ſo uſeful a publication as the Regiſter.

The time for inoculating, is from the end of June to the end of Auguſt, according to the forwardneſs of the ſeaſon, and the particular ſorts of trees to be propagated. It is the buds on the ſhoots of the *ſame year's growth*, which are uſed in inoculation; and what marks the time for performing the operation with the greateſt exactneſs, is when the bud at the extremity of the ſhoot is formed and full, being a ſign that the buds have finiſhed their ſpring growth. Another circumſtance marking the proper time for performing this operation, is when the bark will peal readily from the wood.

The method is as follows: "You muſt be provided with a ſharp penknife, together with ſome ſmooth convenient inſtrument, for raiſing the bark of the ſtock to admit the bud, and ſome elm or baſs bark, which ſhould be ſoaked in water to increaſe its ſtrength and make it more pliable. Then, having taken off ſome ſhoots of the ſame year's growth (or cuttings, as they are uſually called) from the trees that you would propagate, chooſe a ſmooth part of the ſtock, then with your penknife make a horizontal cut acroſs the rind of the ſtock, and from the middle of that cut, make a ſlit downwards about two inches in length, ſo that it may be in the form of a T; but you muſt be careful not to cut too deep, leſt you wound the ſtock. Then to prepare your bud, firſt cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-ſtock remaining; then with your penknife making a croſs-cut about half an inch below the eye, ſlit off the bud with part of the wood to it. This done, you muſt with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, obſerving whether the eye of the bud be left with it or not (for all thoſe buds which loſe their eyes in ſtripping ſhould be thrown away, being good for nothing;) then having gently raiſed the bark of the ſtock, where the

croſs inciſion was made, clear of the wood, you ſhould thruſt the bud therein, obſerving to place it ſmooth between the rind and the wood of the ſtock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud which may be too long for the ſlit made in the ſtock; and having thus exactly fitted the bud to the ſtock, you may tie them cloſely round with baſs-wood bark, beginning at the under part of the ſlit, and ſo proceed to the top, taking care that you do not bind round the eye of the bud, which ſhould be left open."*

The ſucceſs of this operation depends almoſt wholly on the manner in which it is performed; if done in a clumſy way, it will never ſucceed; whereas, if the bark be not bruiſed, the bud be nicely inſerted, ſet cloſe, and be carefully bound down, it rarely fails. Few however, very likely, will ſucceed in their firſt attempt. They need not, however, be diſcouraged; but I would adviſe ſuch, two or three weeks after having performed the operation, ſhould the buds be diſcovered to be dead, to diſſect away the bark, and they will diſcover ſome capital defect in their operation, which they will hence learn to avoid or remedy. It is neceſſary that the bud ſhould be left out or open to the air; but if the bark of the ſtock be thick, it is in danger of being covered up, if the bud be ſet down cloſe to the wood. If it be not put down cloſe, it will die. I have therefore found it convenient to cut away a little notch in the bark above the horizontal cut, juſt large enough to receive the bud. If the bark of the ſtock be thin, the corners of the ſlit, juſt about the bud, are apt to riſe up, or not to ſet cloſe, by ſimple tying; in which event I have found two ſmall wedges on each ſide of the bud, puſhed down after the tying was performed, ſerved to lighten the ſtring, and make the bark fit cloſe to the bud, and contributed much to the ſucceſs of the operation.

Three or four weeks after the operation, ſuch as appear ſhrivelled and black are dead; but thoſe which remain freſh and plumb, you may be ſure are joined; and at this time you ſhould looſen the bandage, which if not done in time will pinch the ſtock and greatly injure if not deſtroy the bud.

"In the April following, let the ſtock or limb be cut off three or four inches above the bud; ſloping it, that the wet may paſs off, and not enter the ſtock. To this part of the ſtock left above the bud, it is very proper to faſten the ſhoot which proceeds from the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out, if not prevented; but this muſt continue

* Forſyth.

no longer than one year; after which it muſt be cut off cloſe above the bud, that the ſtock may be covered thereby."

Cloudy or wet weather is to be preferred for this operation.

Maſſachuſetts, July 17, 1807.

Cultivation of Barley, as practiſed by the beſt Farmers in England.

[From A. Alden's Treatiſe on the art of Bread-Making.]

BARLEY delights in a ſandy loam. It generally ſucceeds wheat, the land being broken up as ſoon after Chriſtmas as it will admit the plough. It is ploughed and harrowed in March. In April this operation is again repeated; the huſbandman afterwards taking care to render, with the harrow and roller, the entire ſurface as even and as level as poſſible. Sometimes the ground is only ploughed once, and the ſeed ſown above; but more frequently it is broken by three ploughings, notwithſtanding they may not have more than a week to perform them in. This, at firſt ſight, appears an injudicious practice, the ploughings being ſo quick upon each other, neither the root weeds have time to wither, nor the ſeed weeds to vegetate. But this being a frequent practice of ſome of the beſt farmers, we may be aſſured that two ploughings and harrowings are not wantonly thrown away. The Norfolk farmers are in general maſters of the art of cultivating barley. They ſeem fully aware of the tenderneſs of this plant in its infant ſtate, and of its rootings being unable to make the proper progreſs in a compact or a proper ſoil; they therefore ſtrive, by every means in their power, to render the ſoil as fine as aſhes, and fit for the reception of the ſeed. The proper time for ſowing the ſeed is from the middle of April to the middle of May; but the time depends in ſome meaſure upon the ſeaſon; the true period is *juſt before the oak puts on that ſallow appearance*, which it does at the time the buds are breaking, previous to the expanſion of the leaves. Three buſhels are uſually allowed to an acre, and ſown broadcaſt; it is then ploughed under with a ſhallow furrow, an admirable practice in ſoils light enough to produce good barley, provided the ſeed is not buried too deep. If the ſeaſon however is wet, and the ſoil cold and heavy, the ſeed ſhould be caſt upon the ſurface, and then harrowed and rolled, as is the practice in other diſtricts.

Conſtituent Principles of Wheat.

In one pound of wheat there is contained,

	oz.	dr.
Of bran, - -	3	0
Of ſtarch, -	10	0
Of a glutinous animal ſubſtance,	0	6
Of ſugar - -	0	2
And loſs in grinding and reducing the flour to ſtarch	2	0
	16	0

The ſtarch is that part of wheat from which its nouriſhing properties are principally derived; it is the gluten in a particular manner which fits it for ſpontaneous fermentation; and it is the ſugar which is acted upon by the carbonic acid gas [fixed air] of the yeaſt, in producing fermentation. Hence the principles which enter into the compoſition of good bread are, gluten, ſtarch, ſugar, and fixed air, to which may be added water and heat.

Hints on the Management of Sheep.

It has been often remarked, that the American ſheep yield much leſs wool than the ſheep of Britain, France, and Spain. This is owing to the length of our winters, and the quantity of ſnow on the ground, preventing their picking up as much nouriſhment as the ſheep in Europe. Hence, they drop their wool from mere weakneſs, during the winter and ſpring. To prevent this, a farmer of long experience has found *half a gill* of Indian corn given every day to each ſheep to be extremely uſeful. It ſtrengthens the ſheep, by which means the quantity of wool is increaſed, as well as retained, till the time of ſhearing, to the great emolument of the farmer.

AGRICOLA.

Good Tillage.

The following ſtory is finely illuſtrative of the excellence of good tillage.

"Græcinus, in his book concerning vines, relates that he had often heard his father tell of a certain Paridius, who had two daughters, and a farm planted with vines. Of this farm he gave one third part as a marriage portion, to the man who wedded his elder daughter, and notwithſtanding, received as much pro

duce as before, from the two-thirds which he reſerved to himſelf. Afterwards, on the marriage of the younger daughter, he gave away the half of the remaining land, and found his income ſtill in no reſpect diminiſhed. What concludes he from this? But that the *third part* of the farm was at length better cultivated than *the whole* uſed to be before."

Agriculture.

"Too little attention is paid to farming in this country; and indeed it is ſtrange it ſhould be ſo, for agriculture is of the utmoſt importance to the people of America. It is high time it was reduced to a ſyſtem. In ſome of the old countries they have gone ſo far as to ſerve apprenticeſhips to the buſineſs. It is a beautiful as well as an uſeful and neceſſary art, and ought to become part of the education of every man."

Extract from "The Farmer's Magazine," publiſhed in SCOTLAND.

Carrots.—There is reaſon to believe that carrots will anſwer on fen or moſſy land, if a ſufficient quantity of aſhes be ſpread on the ground where they are ſown; and it is probable that lime and other manures may raiſe that valuable crop on peaty ſoils.

There is, that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to Poverty. SOLOMON.

PARCUS is a huſbandman. There is not a farmer in the town, who, with the ſame quantity of hay, keeps ſo numerous a ſtock, although he ſeldom ſells or kills a beef or a mutton, he only juſt keeps his number good. His ſheep ſhed half their wool before ſhearing-time; his cattle arrive not to their growth until they are five or ſix years old, and then they are dwarfs, and all becauſe he is too ſaving of his hay. If he can make his creatures live through the winter, he thinks he does well. His object is to keep a large ſtock on a little hay.

His buildings fall into ruin, becauſe he dreads the expenſe of repairing; and the very timbers are rotten, while he tries to make the old covering laſt as long as poſſible. Rather than be at the expenſe of convenient implements for his huſbandry, he depends on borrowing; and the time loſt for the want of them, and ſpent in borrowing and returning every year, amounts to

five times their value. Thus Parcus carries on his buſineſs, and with great induſtry, on a good farm, he juſt ſupports a moderate family; while ſeveral of his neighbours, on farms no better, and with leſs labour, are growing rich, only by diſcretion in ſaving, and judgment in ſpending.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

IT is with a great degree of pleaſure I have learned that a gold medal has been ſent by the QUEEN of ETRURIA, accompanied with a highly complimentary letter to Dr. Benjamin Ruſh, Profeſſor of the Inſtitutes of Medicine and clinical Practice in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, after the peruſal of his works. On the one ſide of this medal is a likeneſs of the Queen of Etruria, holding by the hand her infant ſon; and on the reverſe theſe words,—"TO THE MOST DESERVING."

This information cannot fail of being highly gratifying to the numerous pupils of this moſt worthy and ingenious Father in medicine; the ſimplicity, yet profundity of whoſe medical tenets have ſo greatly aſſiſted in laying the baſis of their profeſſional knowledge, and of their ſkill, in its application to practice.

Fiſh-Bait.

BEANS, with proper management, make one of the fineſt of all baits for fiſh. The method of preparing them for this purpoſe is this: Take a new earthen pot glazed on the inſide; boil ſome beans in it, ſuppoſe a quarter of a peck. They muſt be boiled in river water, and ſhould be previouſly ſteeped in ſome warm water for ſix or ſeven hours. When they are about half boiled, put in three or four ounces of honey, and two or three grains of muſk. Let them boil a little on, then take them off the fire, and uſe them in this manner: Seek out a clean place, where there are no weeds, that the fiſh may ſee and take the beans at the bottom of the water. Throw in ſome beans at five or ſix in the morning, and in the evening, for ſome days.—This will draw them together, and they may be taken in a caſting net in great numbers. *Encyc.*

Result of Meteorological and other Observations, for June, 1807; made at Deerfield, Warwick, Mason, Portsmouth, Smithfield, and Hartford.

June 1807.	*Mean degree at sun-rise.*	*Mean degs. at 2 P. M.*	*Mean degree of the month.*	*Greatest heat in the month.*		*Least heat in the month.*		*Prevailing winds.*	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Deerfield	56½	74½	65⅓	9 d.	92°	1 & 2 d.	48°	S.			2
Warwick	54	72⅜	60½	9	93	12	42	N. W.			
Mason	56	71	62½	9	90	1 & 2	44	W & N. W.	1	2	1
Portsmouth	56¾	71 1/6	63	15,29,30	82	1	46	Variable.			
Smithfield	56	70	63	9	88	12	42	N. W.			
Hartford	56	74½	65½	9	93	3	45	Variable.			

WEATHER.

1*st day*, wet day
2—cloudy, fair
3 } fair, showers
4 } in some
5 } place,
6—cloudy, rain *New Moon*
7—*Sund.* fair.
8—fair, brisk wind
9—fair, hazy
10—hazy, showers in some places
11—fair, brisk winds
12—frost in low places ☾ *first Quarter*
13—cloudy, some rain, cool
14—*Sund.* fair, cloudy
15—fair
16—cloudy, rain
17—fair
18—cloudy, some showers
19 } fair, flying *Full Moon*
20 } *Sund.* clouds and
21 } showers,
22 } in some
23 } places.
24 } cloudy, rain
25 } in some places
26 } fair and
27 } pleasant ☽ *last Quarter*
28—*Sund.* cloudy, some rain
29 } clouds and sunshine
30 } some showers

Depth of water fallen in rain, *Warwick*, 4 inches.
Smithfield, 2,56 inches.

Deerfield, June 30, 1807.

Except the 8th, 9th, and 10th days, which were very hot, the month has been cool, and the weather unsteady. Our farmers are now cutting their first crop of grass; this is tolerably good, except where it was injured by the lateness of the freshets. Crops of rye look well, except where it was winter-killed. Wheat will be light.—Month healthy as usual: a case or two of fevers have occurred, and one has been fatal.

Warwick, June 30, 1807.

This month has been cold for the time of year: we have had, however, some very warm days. On the morning of the

10th, the mercury ſtood at 77°, which was 7° higher than on any morning the laſt year; the morning but one following, the mercury was at 42°, and we had froſt in many places of low land. On the 20th, a heavy cloud from the N. W. paſſed over the eaſt part of this town, emitting a copious ſhower of rain, accompanied with a large quantity of hail, which covered the ground, and did conſiderable damage to grain and gardens; but I believe it was not very extenſive. Corn is ſome injured by worms, and has in general an indifferent appearance. Graſs is conſiderably winter-killed, and what remains comes forward but ſlowly.

This month has been healthy.* W. COBB.

Smithfield, June 30, 1807.

The weather has been cool for the ſeaſon, except a few days, about the 9th. There have been no ſtorms of much conſequence this month: The moſt conſiderable was a cold one on the 24th and 25th. The ſeaſon ſtill keeps in advance of vegetation: Indian corn is ſmall; but graſs looks tolerably well. The ſmall limbs of pear-trees began to die about the 20th in the ſame manner as mentioned laſt year. Roſe-bugs appeared here about the 25th, but not in ſuch numbers as they have for ſeveral years paſt. In many places however, they very much injure apples and other vegetables. State of health more favourable. The young woman mentioned to have been bitten by a mad dog remains free of the ſymptoms of madneſs.

A SMITHFIELD SUBSCRIBER.

Hartford, June 30, 1807.

The month uncommonly cold and wet.—The ſeaſon backward.—Corn injured in Hartford and ſome other places by worms.—Many large fields deſtroyed.—Graſs thin.

* *May* 31. Apple trees put forth their leaves about the 10th; Engliſh cherry trees in full bloſſom the 18th, and apple trees the 30th. Our dry land was fit for planting about the 20th; but much of our low and ſpringy ground, by reaſon of the frequent rains, is yet unfit for ſeed.

CONDITIONS OF THE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED monthly, the laſt Wedneſday of every month, at *One Dollar* per annum, delivered at the office, payable half yearly, in advance.

CONDUCTED BY DANIEL ADAMS, M. B.

BOSTON:—Printed by MANNING & LORING, at whoſe Bookſtore, No. 2, Cornhill, any orders or communications for the *Regiſter* will be received.